

## TERRORISM, BOKO HARAM AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BORNO STATE

<sup>1</sup>Otu Eugene Chukwu, <sup>2</sup>Ngene Innocent Aja, <sup>3</sup>Obiukwu Christopher Ikechukwu

<sup>4</sup>Nicholas Bassey Theophilus, <sup>5</sup>Iwuzor Pedro Obialor

<sup>1,&4</sup>Department of Political Science, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria

<sup>3</sup>Department of Political Science Alvan Ikoku University of Education, Owerri, Nigeria

<sup>2</sup>Department of Political Science, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State

<sup>5</sup>Department of Social Sciences and Humanities Education, School of General Studies, Federal College of Education (Technical), Asaba Delta State, Nigeria

Corresponding Author: [eugene.otu@ebsu.edu.ng](mailto:eugene.otu@ebsu.edu.ng)

### Abstract

*The study examined the effects of Boko Haram terrorist activities on the socio-economic and political development of Borno State. The study adopted frustration aggression theory propounded by Dollard et al (1939). The sample size of the study was 389. The researcher administered 389 questionnaires and 389 copies were returned. Structured questionnaire instrument was used for data collection and frequency distribution table with simple percentage method were used to analyze the data collected. Also statistical chi-square (0.05) was applied in the empirical testing of the hypotheses that guided the study. All the tested hypotheses were significant, showing that terrorism has affected the socio-economic and political development of Borno State. The researchers made the following findings; the activities of Boko Haram in the Borno State hampered economic development in the area. The activities of Boko Haram in Borno State have also crumbled political development of the area. The activities of Boko Haram also affected in a negative way the social development of Borno State. The study recommends the provision of job opportunity for the young ones: Unemployment is the primary target of every sensible nation's economic policy, but our policy makers seem quite content trumpeting our jobless growth. Nationally, at least one in every five able-bodied Nigerians willing and able to work has no job. There should be public enlightenment so that terrorist will realized that they are agent of economic destruction. Laws that create financing of terrorism (FT) offenses should be enacted and freezing, seizure, and confiscation of the proceeds of crime and terrorist funding should be done.*

**Keywords:** Economic development, social development, political development, terrorism.

### Introduction

Terrorism and insurgency is globally becoming word as there is no nation that is completely absolved from its effect. This is the reason why Rourke (2015) observes that war, terrorism and other forms of translational political violence are many ways more threatening today than ever before as civilian casualty has been on increase. It is however difficult to evolve a single definition for the term “terrorism”. The difficulty emanates from the lack of consciousness or unified perspective among nations or scholars as to what could be regarded as terrorist act. Hence, terrorism has been described variously as both a tactic and strategy; a crime and a holy duty; a justified reaction to oppression and inexcusable abomination since it is a function of whose point of view is being represented.

Terrorism which has become a global phenomenon is a deliberate and systematic use of violence to destroy, kill, maim and intimidate the innocent in order to achieve a goal or draw national/international

attention or demands which ordinarily may be impossible or difficult to achieve under normal political negotiation or on the battle field against a government army. Terrorism whether internationalized or localized is always politically motivated. Though it may also show other auxiliary motives include religion, economic or social reasons. These motives constitute the ideology of a case for which terrorism seeks solution or sympathy of all terrorist groups that have ravaged Nigeria. The Boko Haram is undoubtedly the most blood thirsty and destructive both in terms of its demonic brutality, mindless savagery and increasingly in scope of operation (Obioma, 2009). From a harmless group of 12 has in recent times increased to more than 10,000 violent members (Akpan, 2012).

According to Innocent and Ibietan (2012) “Boko Haram is an indigenous Salafist group which turned itself into a Salafist Jihadist in 2009. The group was founded by Mohammed Yusuf in 2002 in the city of Maiduguri with the aim of establishing a Sharia government in Borno State under former Governor Ali Modu Sheriff. He established a religious complex that included a Mosque and a school where many poor families from across Nigeria and from neighbouring countries enrolled their children”. From the beginning, the group made its manifest known: Rejection of western education, institutions, and agencies that go with it, including government institutions. It prefer to have a Sharia law applied all over the country, but if that is difficult to grant, they would rather have a separate Islamic state carved out. Government saw these demands as treasonable, unreasonable and unacceptable and in an attempt to purge the group of its excesses their leader Mohammed Yusuf died in 2009 from that year onwards under the assumption of a new leader named Abubakar Shekau, Boko Haram reinvented violence and began what can best be described as the bombardment of Northern Nigeria with such frequency and intensity that are quite unprecedented in history of violence in Nigeria. Those who escape death by day, sleep with one eye open by night.

Indeed, the worldwide manifestation of terrorism and insurgency has been evident in Africa, but also in Nigeria. With particular reference to Nigeria, the phenomenon has found expression in the emergency of Boko Haram insurgency (2001-date). Since its advent, insurgency has wrecked immense havoc in the country, especially by "using explosive and firearms with gruesome, fatal consequences (Awaka, 2006).

The alarming level of terrorist attacks in different parts of the country, have cause a very big harm leaving unpalatable consequences for the nation's economy and its growth. to address the threat to national security and combat the increasing waves of crime the federal government of Nigeria in 2013 budget made a huge allocation to security, and the national assembly passed the anti-terrorism act in 2011 (Ewetan, 2013). Despite these efforts, the level of terrorism and insecurity in the country is still high and a confirmation of this is the low ranking of Nigeria in the global peace index (Gpi, 2012). Despite the plethora of security measures taken to address the daunting challenges of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria, government efforts have not produced the desired positive result. This has compelled the Nigerian government in recent time to request for foreign assistance from countries such as USA, Israel, and EU countries to combat the rising waves of terrorism and insecurity. Amidst the deteriorating security situation in the country, Nigeria is confronted with daunting developmental challenges which pose serious threat to the socio-economic development. These development challenges include endemic rural and urban poverty, high rate of unemployment, debilitating youth unemployment, low industrial output, unstable and deteriorating exchange rate, high inflation rate, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, very large domestic debt, and rising stock of external debt (Ewetan, 2013).

Some scholars in conceptualizing security placed emphasis on the absence of threats to peace, stability, national cohesion, political and socio-economic objectives of a country (Igbuzor, 2011; Oche, 2011; Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). Thus there is a general consensus in the contemporary literature that

security is vital for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development. It is therefore apparent that national security is a desideratum, sine qua non for economic growth and development of any country (Oladeji and Folorunso, 2017). The areas affected by the Boko Haram insurgency have been devoid of virtually all economic activities. In the intelligence community there is a consensus that security is not the absence of threats or security issues, but the existence of a robust mechanism to respond proactively to the challenges posed by these threats with expediency, expertise, and in real time.

Political, economic and social insecurity of a country encompasses all development goals and issues being the root of the issues and the solution. Addressing issues of terrorism is crucial in order to execute successful development projects. As a goal, it is believed that every country should aspire to reach a point of security by protecting its citizens from structural violence, crime and social insecurity. Indeed, without the safety of citizens, all plans of development, whether economic, political or social, will fail. Terrorism is a phenomenon that is bedeviling Borno State and it affects policies and development. Any nation striving towards development must reduce the frequency of crime to the barest minimum.

Boko Haram has created widespread tension across Northern Nigeria and between various ethnic communities, interrupted commercial activities, frightens investors and generated concerns among Nigerians northern neighbors. This unprecedented state of terrorism by the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria has ruined the tranquility of the northern atmosphere and high rate of insecurity pervading northern region in particular and the nation/Nigeria in general is alarming and is a cause for serious concern to well meaning Nigerians. It is for this reason that the researcher is set and aimed at speculating the effect of terrorism on the socioeconomic and political development in Nigeria with particular references to Boko Haram Activities in Borno State, Nigeria.

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **Concept of Terrorism**

Terrorism is a phenomenon that has raised many actions, feelings and perceptions among people. Such perceptions flow from outright condemnation to fervent justification of the action. This is usually based on such factors as the moral conviction and experiences of the person whose stand point is being expressed. Terrorism has also been projected as a form of religious orthodoxy. It has also been conceived as a means to achieve equity and equality from a constraining social and political class; hence the popular parlance that “one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter”. Different definitions have been given by different people, scholars and even organizations based on the way they perceived or experienced terrorism. For instance, the US Department of Defence defined it as the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear intended to coerce or to intimidate either citizens, societies, or even the government in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defined terrorism as the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. The US Department of State defined it to be a premeditated politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents usually intended to influence an audience. In 1992, the United Nations defined terrorism as anxiety-inspiring methods of repeated violent action employed by (semi) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal, or political reasons, and where-in contrast to assassination where the direct targets of the violence are not the main target.

Terrorism is therefore, seen from several mirrors. While scholars face this challenge from harmonious definition of terrorism, the international community, including states and intergovernmental organizations have not fared any better. Yet, this has not stopped them from taking position and spelling out sanctions against it. For example, in explaining this lack of definitional consensus within the United Nations Security Council, Ben (2014) pointed out that “the council has also regarded (any) act of terrorism as a threat to peace and security regardless of its sovereignty, or international effects. Yet, the council failed to define terrorism until late 2004, despite using it as an operative legal concept with serious consequences for individuals and entities”.

The definition that emanated from United Nations Security Council in 2005 defined terrorism as; criminal act, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act (Logan, 2010).

The United Kingdom (UK) in 1974 defined terrorism as the use of violence for political ends and includes any use of violence for the purpose of putting the public, or any section of the public in fear. Adeyemo (2012) opined that the situation can be likened to genocide and defined it as the deliberate and systematic destruction in whole or in part, of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group. Arvind (2009) opined that terrorism may range from socio-economic and political theories based on the personality and environment. It could be motivated from inner drives to revenge or for financial gains. It also could be from fundamentalism to deprivation, political frustration, religious disparities, and resentment against the existing regime, or intervention into personal freedom, oppression, and inequality as well as weak government.

The essential elements of terrorism from the foregoing definitions involves the calculated (intentional) use of unlawful violence to put or produce fear in the public and these acts could be committed by a person, group, and does not exclude the state. It is an adversary acts that influences an audience beyond the immediate victim. The reason and strategy of the terrorists is to draw attention from the populace, organization and states either local or international. They want to obtain the greatest publicity, and most times choose targets that symbolize what they opposed.

Sometimes the confusion and difficulties in defining terrorism by some persons is because of the assumption that terrorist activities are conducted only by dissidents, rebels or fanatical groups who are dissatisfied with government policies and programmes and are in contestation with the state for power or to impose their own ideological belief thereby overlooking the fact that the state could equally be involved in terrorist activities against its own citizens either directly or through unpopular policies. Terrorism is a psychological weapon hidden behind an ideological objective either political, economic, or religious demands such as that made by Boko Haram that wants to impose and practice Islamic law in northern Nigeria. It could also be the type conducted by the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) whose activities were aimed at preventing the exploitation and degradation of their land and environment and to have a fair share in the oil revenues. It could also be the (negative) attitudinal conduct carried out by government agents or senior officials to deprive the subordinates of their legitimate rights to gain advantage. Terrorism is by nature political because it involves the acquisition and use of power to advance own interests by forcing others to submit, or agree, to certain demands.

## **Terrorist Activities in Nigeria**

For keen observers and discerning minds, terrorism is predominant and is not a new trend in Nigeria, and is conducted by those that wield the power either legitimate or illegitimate at one time or the other and in different places. Acts of terrorism are being carried out at homes, in government and private offices, and on the roads either by government officials or private individuals. Many terrorist acts go unnoticed and the victims suffer and endure in silence without the power to react. The preponderance of terrorists' activities in recent times especially in the northern part of the country does not mean that it is limited to that section of the country alone. Terrorism in Nigeria have come a long way and have been carried out by different individuals, groups, locations and at different times. While some people are the main target of the terrorists, some of the victims are not the main targets but to draw out attention of others. It is the structure and organization of the Nigeria society that has made terrorist activities to thrive. For instance, a society where the governments do not listen or address complaints or the police frustrate citizens with genuine grievances is prone to terrorist acts or violence as people devise means to address their seeming felt problems. The general impression given by the government is that it is only the language of violence that it listens and response to address issues of grievances not matter has serious.

## **State Terrorism**

The State also carries out acts of terrorism against its own citizens. State terrorism is a system of political or economic domination based on the spreading of terror in society. It is characterized by a systematic and massive criminally repressive insidious policy, implemented by the State through its agencies or even direct attack on the citizens to instil fears or inflict pains or death. Most times political actors hide under the umbrella of the state to perpetuate acts of terrorism for their personal gains. For example, Dele Giwa a journalist and Editor-in-Chief of Newswatch magazine was the first to die in Nigeria through a parcelled bomb believed to have been engineered by General Ibrahim Babangida in 1991 when he was military Head of state. However, there has been no official confirmation of his complicity in the death of the journalist. Nevertheless, there have been speculations that Ibrahim Babangida masterminded the unfortunate incident because the journalist was covering a drug case involving one Gloria Okon that was supposedly death while in detention but was seen offshore of the country. She was believed to be trafficking in drugs on behalf of the ruling class in the country.

In addition, the series of bomb blasts in Lagos state when Brigadier Mohammed Buba Marwa was the governor in the hay days of the late General Sani Abacha as Head of State were alleged to be the hand work of the regime. It was speculated that since his (Abacha) regime was illegitimate and lacks the needed popular support, and the protests especially in the western part of the country was as in reaction of the annulment of an election in June 12, 1993 widely believed to be the freest and fairest, the series of bombings were meant to instil fears and divert attention from the popular uprising against the regime. Again, a governor of one of the south-eastern states at one time terrorized a Reverend Father when men in his convoy beat the Reverend Father for not leaving the road while he (the governor) drove passed. Furthermore, the Nigeria security officials have in several occasions been implicated in terrorist activities. For instance, officers in the convoy of a senior Nigeria Naval officer rather protecting, beat and stripped a lady naked in public in Lagos for not given way to his convoy.

Again, besides the fact that the Nigeria police force has been used to protect politicians who steal money from the public till, rather than performing their primary responsibility of protecting lives and properties, have conducted themselves in a manner that needs much to be desired. Though they do not carry bombs

and blow up worship places and important installations, but have been a brutal trigger-happy security organ known for their extra judicial killings of citizens. In many instances, they have been involved in terrorizing the public through threats and extortions of money from both complainants and suspects alike at their stations and at mounted road blocks. Very often, motorists and commercial vehicle drivers easily fall prey to their bullets and die for refusing to give them as low as twenty naira (US\$ 1.6 cents). They torture suspects to death and executing them without trial such as they did to Yusuf Mohammed the leader of the Boko Haram sect who was arrested by the military and handed over to them for further investigation but died in their custody. The bitterness and low perception they have incurred for themselves is as a result of the injustice, unfair and biased investigations they conduct and easily turn the complainant to a criminal. Very many of them reveal back to criminals the identities of patriotic citizens who divulged information about them and in turn the criminals go after them. Some police men have been involved and arrested for armed robbery, kidnapping of persons in the country.

The academic world has not exhibited anything different from the uninformed communities. In schools especially in the tertiary institutions where it is expected that those who impart knowledge at that level should be epitome of discipline, morality, hard work, uprightness of character has shown by far that there is no linkage between intellectualism and morality. Most lecturers who ought to be role models have been involved in terrorising their students into humble submission and to cover up their inadequacy, incompetency or deficiency. For example, they demand gratification and/or to have canal knowledge of the female students in exchange for (pass) marks in class tests or examinations. This is besides the threat of failure for not buying substandard and unapproved text books they authored. Therefore they lacked the discipline of mind required of persons of their station. On the other hand, students who cannot meet up with the demands of academic rigours equally form cults groups which they use as a vehicle to terrorize either the lecturers to award them unmerited marks in conducted tests or examinations and intimidate girls for (forceful) friendships. This is one the reasons that explains the progressive decline in educational standard. In the political arena, there are instances where prominent politicians are assassinated that are suspected to have been engineered by the states actors.

For instance, the late politician Moshood Abiola who claimed to have won the 1993 presidential election was suspected to be murdered by the state while in detention. Others are the late Bola Ige (attorney of law) was killed by people suspected not to be comfortable with his resignation to return to his party to prepared for the upcoming 2003 elections hence he has served with the ruling People Democratic Party (PDP), while he was a staunch member of the Action Congress. Till date the investigation that led to his death has not seen the light of the day 10 years after his death. Also, there is Funsho Williams, a People Democratic Party (PDP) candidate who was murdered after declaring to contest for the governorship of Lagos. Lagos state is a stronghold of the Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN). Moreover the state has carried out some form of repressive policies that did not only put fears but hardships on the citizens that could be seen as terrorist attacks. For example, the sudden hike in Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) imposed on the citizens during the yuletide celebration in 2011. This single incident sparked-off strikes and series of demonstrations ever witness on Nigeria major roads and streets. Furthermore, the Chief Executives officers in government ministries, agencies and parastatals carryout act of terrorisms to harass, intimidate, and instill fears in their employees. It is done in the form of unwarranted queries, delays or denying them of their due promotions or premature termination of their appointments. This is especially so when they are perceives as enemies, or based on religious or ethnic sentiments and, to give political advantage to their ethnic lineage.

Most often these terrorist acts are done in other to hush or silence the employees while they pillage the

organization with ease. It is this preponderance of terrorist activities that has given the impression that it is the cultural norm of the people to conduct acts of terrorism just in the same way as corruption has. In Nigeria, most people buy and drive big cars more to impress or oppress others rather than as a means for convenience in movement from one point to the other. Others build many mighty houses not for just the provision of shelter but as a show off how powerful they are economically to intimidate others. It is these reasons that made others to seek desperately either legitimate or illegitimate, morally or immorally to acquire economic power in order to be liberated from intimidation from others or to be able to terrorize others as well, and the circle goes on.

### **The Boko Haram Terrorist group**

Boko Haram initially known as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad is a radical Islamic fundamentalist organisation which is the Nigeria Taliban similar to that of Afghanistan for their ideological stand against anything western and its members follow strict interpretation of the Koran. Onoh (2012) noted that Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad the terrorist group's original by-line in Arabic means 'People committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad'. When translated loosely in Arabic means western education is a sin. This group is fighting for Islamic rule to be imposed in the northern states of Nigeria where Sharia law has already been implemented and they believed that they can achieve their version of Islamic rule by the overthrow of the government. Since then they have been engaged in deadly and well-organised assault in northern Nigeria and attacking Christians and churches mostly.

Since 2001, a new crop of young and daring Muslim faithful where most of them are from the semi-middle class and educated have aggressively embraced a stricter version of Islam, rejecting anything Christian and western education and culture, have had undiluted resilience carrying high profile terrorist attacks particularly in the northern states of Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe, Plateau, Kaduna, as well as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). They also have freed suspects from prisons, killing high profile politicians, and carried out the first suicide bomb attack in the Abuja police force Headquarters. Professor Martins Crenshaw- a world renowned terrorist expert noted that the activities of Boko Haram signal a fearless come-get-us attitude and some of the bomber as claimed by the Nigeria Vanguard Newspaper are of Somali origin which indicates that they have an active cell in Nigeria. (Anton 2011). Dele, (20120) opined that the terrorist group operating in Nigeria is a franchise of Al-Qaeda, which has been involved in funding and providing logistics to them. That is why they are so vicious in wreaking havoc in the country with impunity. He also noted that when the Seal an elite branch of the American Marines stormed the residence of the late Al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden in Abotabab, Pakistan last year several documents were retrieved from his residence. Among them were letters between Osama Bin Laden and terrorists groups in Nigeria seeking support. In return, he promised them financial support, training and other assistance. He particularly linked them with Al-Qaeda cells in North Africa.

Boko Harm's audacity in carrying out terrorist attacks in Nigeria was encouraged by the death of their leader in the same manner the death of the leader of Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP) Ken Sarowiwa did. The group emerged more bitter and aggressive, and daring. The death of their leader Yusuf Muhammad while in police detention in 2009 did not neutralised or dissolves the group but rather rejuvenated them. From time, the police have represented the boots and fist of the government and have been notorious in their injustice, violence and brutality attacks. Little wonder why the police have become one of their main targets as a war of revenge and attrition.

In the light of the sect's ideology or philosophy, not an infinitesimal number of persons from all walks of lives in Nigeria and across the world would not be persuaded that western culture cum education has not produced people of character and competence to move Nigeria from the woods and ensure socio-economic advancement given the high degree of corruption, greed, avarice, covetousness, and injustice carried out by those that have acquired it.

However, it is beyond the rationality of most people the linkage between the churches they bomb and western education. Rather than advocating for the return of African traditional religion and practices or at best burn their certificate acquired through western education as some did or refuse to seek for jobs with such certificates or/and preventing their people from attending such schools or at worst destroying the schools, they have carried acts that defied the rationality of even an imbecile. Moreover, though the sect did not see anything good in western education, they have not denounce using or deprived themselves from the benefits of the scientific researches and inventions born out of western education such as medicines, automobiles, the assault raffles, communication gadgets, and other information technology equipment which they all use. It is worrisome that the two religions that often cause conflict in Nigeria all have their roots and foundation from the Middle East. For instance, Islam has its roots in Saudi Arabia and Iraq while Christianity has its roots in Israel and Rome.

Most nations from that region that ought to have been an epitome of tranquility, spirituality, purity and perfection, are embroiled in unending conflicts and perhaps explain the lack of spirituality, morality, modesty, and benevolence among its adherents and the inherent crises in the country, though one is extremely passive and the other violent. These two religions particularly have not led to the production of people with the necessary spirituality and purity of minds devoid of immorality, hypocrisy and wickedness in some persons despite different governments are diverting huge resources to sponsoring pilgrimages to these 'holy' lands. It is my thinking and prayers that once again, the forces of nature should inspire another set of higher human faithfals to give us a new creed and doctrines to replace the existing 'holy' books which contrast each other and great contradictions even within itself. For instance it is difficult to understand why at one time God will permit marrying more than one wife and at another, outlawed marrying more than one. This example of the inherent contradictions between the religions is not only causing confusion but debunks the perfection and constancy of Almighty God. This has caused religious apostasy from among informed minds.

### **Socio-economic Effect of Boko Haram activities in North East Nigeria**

The impact of the heinous activities of Boko Haram terrorism on the social economic and political structure of Nigeria is over-whelming and devastating. Many businesses in the state have been affected by the activities of the insurgence. Some shops have been taking over by the military personnel who have made it their base, forcing the businesses owners to either relocate or abandon it totally. Small businesses that use to strive in the night like Tea selling, Restaurants, e.t.c. are no longer operating as a result of the security situation. Banks can no longer travel to local government council to pay salaries due to frequent attacks along the way, staff of the local council have to come down to the state capital for their salaries which is very risky.

According to Rawlings (2013) opined that violence repels rather than attracts business investors as in the case of the activities of Boko Haram. When human, material and financial resources are channeled into the advancement of sectarian ideology, economic development is retarded. The violence afflicted in northern Nigeria has affected business and economic activities have slowed down. Moreover, the

movement of people to these zones that would have buster economic activities have been stalled. Terrorism has already worsened the development space of the region as it has scared foreign and local investors alike and limited the earnings from tourism. Jos the capital of Plateau State that was once the pearl of tourism and a dream home for most people across Nigeria has become a shadow of itself. There is no doubt that wars, terrorism had led to political instability which in turn have a significant negative effect on the economies in which they take place. Terror attacks are known to cause decrease in aggregate private investments. The orchestrated attacks on vital government installations, infrastructure and investments have sent northern Nigeria to the brink of development. One of the most obvious effects is the distress it has caused to local businesses and the people who reside in that part of the country. The violence has caused the destruction of lives and property in the north thereby paralyzing economic activities in the region in spite of its natural endowment in agricultural productivity.

It has succeeded in creating fear and terror that has hunted everybody and the productivity of people has been stalled. Most economic activities have come to a halt due to uncertainty in the country. It has paralysed economic activities especially in the northern parts of the country where these incidents are prevalent, thereby worsening the already bad situation. It also has disrupted economic activities because people fear to go to the markets to transact business because they do not know where the next attempt will be.

Furthermore, according to the minister of information Mr. Labaran Maku while speaking to journalists in Abuja after the Federal Executive Council Meeting on February 9, 2012 said that the North is losing heavily due to the violence. When you destabilize Kano, which is the commercial nerve centre of the North, you are threatening the socioeconomic well being of the North”, he said “Kano is the economy of Chad, it is the economy of Niger Republic, and of northern Cameroun, so when you destabilize peace in Kano, you threaten the foundation of economic and social well-being of that region. It makes no sense to attack innocent people and destroy the North”. Reduction of people's patronage of product from Northern Region because of rumour that member of Boko Haram are planning to send poisonous product from their region to other parts of Nigeria.

Ninety-seven per cent of businesses were negatively affected by the security problem. Some of them had to close down, some of them had to retrench their workers, and others had to cut down in the number of hours of operation. Also the insurgencies of Boko Haram have reduced drastically government derivation from the affected region due to restiveness in those places as well as reduced investment and growth of business in the affected places without excluding government executed project. Insecurity in Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, Kano etc alone has cost the Nigerian economy N1.3trillion (\$6 billion) as a result of attacks by the Boko Haram group.

### **Political Effect of Boko Haram Activities in Nigeria**

According to Rawlings (2013) noted that since the rise of Boko Haram, the Islamic sect in spreading terror in the last three years, spreading clouds of fear across the country, and especially in many parts of the north where law and order has collapsed. Different murderous gangs roam the nooks and crannies of the cities, streets and villages day and night exploding bombs, shooting and killing innocent people. They set homes and business premises on fire, destroying places of worship, and attacking security agents and institutions. The process has promoted anarchy by causing confusion and widespread panic among people in Nigeria. The civil rights of individuals and even their more basic civil liberties as guaranteed by the Constitution has been jeopardized. While the Islamic sects unleash terror on the people, the activities

of the security agents have become deplorable as well hence the abuses of people's liberty have become the order of the day. They have deployed an unconventional and extra-judicial method of shoot at sight which is usually adopted by the government to tackle widespread public disturbances and terrible crimes. The security agents stop people at will, restrict people's movement by the day and especially at night and kill anyone at the least suspicion. The sects' activities have spread fear across the length and breadth of not only northern Nigeria but the entire country especially among the political elites. Given the ethnic sensitivity of the country, it has pushed further its political polarization and raised the existing suspicion and distrust especially between the North and South.

Although, recently election were held into local government offices and by-election in Nangere house of assembly constituency, but the security situation (if not improve) may not allowed some people in other location of the state to perform their civic right in future election, especially those in Gujba local government area, because a lot people have relocating from Buniyadi, Goniri, to other part of the state. Another effect is that the insurgence of Boko Haram in state has drastically reduced government of the day's performance in the affected area. Although it is trite fact that Nigerian politicians are fond of promising heaven and earth for the purpose of gaining people's mandate; the social effect of Boko Haram activities is that it have made some Non-Muslim who have not be privilege to mingle with Muslim in their life to belief that all Muslim are fundamentalist while some of them were mischievous with their opinion with little exclusion about few Muslims from Yoruba Part of Nigeria.

### **Social Effect of Boko-Haram Activities in Nigeria**

Terrorism has had a negative impact on the people regardless of status and the society at large. It has disrupted and offset the normal social life and a good number of innocent lives have been lost. Terrorists' activities have dislocated people from their usual bases to different unintended locations. The mass movement of people creates refugee problems with substantial costs to the individual, host communities and the government. In addition, these episodes of violence has hit strongly against and disorganized the socio-cultural tranquility, the fragile religious tolerance among the people and polluted the serene and spiritual based of the environment. The human costs in terms of lives and properties can hardly be valued and quantified since the upsurge of the violence began.

The insecurity situation created by the Boko Haram sect is threatening the existence of NYSC scheme, which is regarded as a unifying factor in this country. For instance, out of the 4171 members of the corps that were posted to serve in Adamawa state and later trained for the Adhoc electioneering in 2011 by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), about 1041 of them fled the state before the conduct of the general elections, due to lack of inadequate security in the country (Egburonu et al, 2012:21). Following the massacre of many corps members in some of the northern states in the same year (2011), many of them besieged the NYSC Secretariat in Abuja demanding the reposting to states outside the Northern States. Today, the members of the scheme are still protesting vehemently against posting corps member to any of the crisis – ridden states in the north until peace is restored. Some of them have even vowed to quit the scheme should they be forcefully posted to such areas only to die in the waiting hands of Boko-Haram sect.

In a swift reaction to the Federal government's decision not to post NYSC members to some Northern States, Governor KashimShettima of Borno State lamented the impact the decision will have on their affairs, and therefore, pleaded with the federal government to reconsider the decision as the state's health and education sectors could be negatively affected. (Musa, Akhaine and Abdulsami, 2012:1). This is

because corps members that have been serving in the state provided over 65 per cent of the required healthcare delivery and education services at the grassroots level where about 75 per cent of the citizens live.

According to Mohammed (2014) noted that the activities of Boko-Haram have makes some Nigerian who are not from Boko-Haram affected State to be avoiding affected State to the extent that some Nigerian Graduate who are serving the Nation under the scheme of National Youth Service Corp (NYSC) are seriously rejecting being posted to some part of Northern Nigeria. The social challenges posed by insurgence of Boko-Haram can also be attested to by the mass movement of residents who are from other States of the federation; out of the North Eastern part of the country, especially Maiduguri, the state capital Boron and other state area such as Damaturu, the capital of Yobe State. And not only have that, insurgence of Boko-Haram had reach the extent that suspicious and rumour of attack is the easiest information to spread within state.

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study is anchored on the frustration-aggression theory. This theory will be a major plank on which this study is anchored. This is because we perceive it as being of utmost relevance to the subject matter of the study. The frustration-aggression model was propounded by Dollard et al (1939), and in their view, the primary source of the human capacity for violence rest on frustration-aggression mechanism. According to them, anger induced by frustration is a motivating force that disposes man to aggression. Furthermore, the interference with goal directed behavior creates frustration which in turn leads to aggressive responses usually directed against the reported frustrated agents.

Expatriating further, Gurr (1970) in his book titled “Why Men Rebel” opined that relative deprivation is a necessary condition for violence; relative deprivation being a perceived discrepancy between man's value expectations and their value capabilities. He maintains that value expectations are the goods and conditions of life to which people believe they are rightly entitled, while in the other hand, according to him, values capabilities are goods and conditions they think they are capable of attaining and maintaining, given the social means available to them. He suggests some variables that affect the intensity of emotional response to the perception of deprivation. The first proposition is that man sees between what he seeks and what seems to be attainable, the greater his anger and consequent disposition to aggression. The second proposition boards on the greater the intensity of man's expectations, the greater their anger when they meet unexpected or increased resistance.

Furthermore, Davis (2012) opines that the outbreak of violence is a function of frustration that results from a short term decline in achievement, following a long-term increase that generates expectation about continuing increase. He is of the opinion that violent revolutions do not occur during periods of prolonged, abject or worsening situation, contrary to the Marxian expectations or even the assumption of Alexis de Tocqueville, rather revolution occurs during periods of relative prosperity and improvement. Prosperity offers opportunity for comparative analysis of progress of each component of the society. Thus, the idea of inequality is often muted. To this end, Okanya (2009) argues that it is inequality perceived as inequality on the basis of power, status and wealth, and predicated by ethnic, religious, class or political configurations, in turn, become basis for resentment.

By and large, Moyer, (2016) avers that normal tendency towards violent aggression is increased by frustration of desire. According to him, when a goal presumably attractive to two or more individuals is

made available in such a way that it can be obtained by one of them, the end product is frustration for the loser. These frustrated actors in the political system can become political terrorist. Therefore, an individual or group resorts to violence or terrorist act out of frustration in order to create publicity or at best to be heard.

Whatever the case, frustration-aggression theory could be gainfully employed and form the basis for analyzing and explaining the socio/political roots of terrorists bombing that greeted the country since 2000. To this end, the terrorists bombings witnessed in the country is a dependent variable, while the religious fundamentalism and presidential power shift are independent variables that are the main causative factors to the terrorist bombing. Thus, the easily indoctrinated and unemployed youths in the state that were aggrieved and frustrated took the nearest option to them – terrorism. Besides, the act was equally reinforced by the utterances of their political elite and presidential contenders cum religious leaders who perceived the emergence of the southern president as a ploy to oust them in Nigeria's political spheres.

**Methodology**

For the sake of this study, Descriptive survey research Design was adopted. Ndiyo (2005) described descriptive survey research design as a process of extracting information from a targeted population through the use of observation, questionnaire or interview and subjecting the data obtained to statistical analysis for the purpose of drawing conclusion. Therefore, the data gathering (survey) method for the research is questionnaire which was designed and administered to all the owners (managers) of the enterprises under study.

The area of study for this research is Maiduguri the capital of Boron State. Maiduguri is a city found in Borno, [Nigeria](#). It is located 11.85 latitude and 13.16 longitudes and it is situated at elevation 325 meters above sea level. Maiduguri has a population of 1,112,449 making it the biggest city in Borno. It operates on the WAT time zone. The study was carried in Internally Displaced persons in Gubio Road IDP Maiduguri camps. The Gubio Road IDP camp is home to displaced persons from 11 local governments of the state, and one of the 13 government recognized IDP camps in Maiduguri. The researcher relied on the total number of 6,611 IDPs in National Youth Service Scheme Camp Maiduguri.

The sampling techniques used this study is the stratified sampling techniques. In order to get the representation of the population, the Taro Yamane formula for the sample size determination was used and we got the 400.

**Data Presentation and Analysis**

**Table 1: Questionnaire Administered**

Options	No	Percentage
Returned	389	97.25%
Not returned	1	0.25
Discarded	10	2.5%
Total	400	100%

**Source:** Field work survey, 2024

Table 1 above shows that out of 208 questionnaires distributed, 389 copies representing 96.2% were returned; 1 copies representing 2.4% were not returned, while 7 copies representing 1.4% were discarded due to mutilation. This implies that only 200 questionnaires were made use of.

**Table 2: Distribution by Gender**

Gender	No of respondents	Percentage
Male	189	48.58%
Female	200	51.41%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Field work survey, 2024

Table 2 above shows that 150 respondents representing 75% are male; 50 respondents representing 25% are female. It can therefore be understood that majority of the respondents are male.

**Table 3: Distribution by marital status**

Marital status	No of respondents	Percentage
Single	129	33.2%
Married	260	66.8%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 3 above shows that 80 respondents representing 40% are single while 120 respondents representing 60% are married. It therefore means that majority of the respondents are married.

**Table 4: Distribution by age**

Age	No of respondents	Percentage
18-30	80	20.7%
31-40	120	30.8%
41-50	100	25.7%
50 and above	89	22.9%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 4 above shows that 20 respondents representing 10% are in between the age bracket of 18-30; 80 respondents representing 40 % are in between 31-40; 60 respondents representing 30% are in between 41-50 while 40 respondents representing 20% are in between 50 and above. It therefore means that majority of the respondents fall between the age brackets of 31-40.

**Table 5: Distribution by Academic Qualification**

Academic qualification	No of respondents	Percentage
SSCE/NECO/WASSCE	200	51.4%
OND/NCE	80	20.6%
HND	70	17.99%
B.Sc	39	10.02%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 5 above shows that 20 respondents representing 10% are with SSCE/NECO/WASSCE; 30 respondents representing 15% are with OND/NCE; 50 respondents representing 25% are with HND while 100 respondents representing 50% are B.Sc holders. This indicates that majority of the respondents are B.Sc holders.

**Table 6: The activities of Boko Haram have heightened serious fears among the Nigerian populace especially those in Boron state.**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	189	48.6%
Agree	200	41.4%
Disagree	-	0%
Strongly Disagree	-	0%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 6 above shows that 189 respondents representing 48.6% strongly agree; 2000 respondents representing 41.4% Agree; 0 respondents representing 0% disagree while 0 respondents representing 0% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the activities of Boko Haram have heightened serious fears among the Nigerian populace especially those in Boron state.

**Table 7: Boko Haram has succeeded in instilling fear and hatred among the people who have been living in peace and harmony for decades.**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	210	53.9%
Agree	160	41.13%
Disagree	10	2.57%
Strongly Disagree	9	2.31%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 7 above shows that 210 respondents representing 53.9% strongly agree; 160 respondents representing 41.13% Agree; 10 respondents representing 2.57% disagree while 9 respondents representing 2.31% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that Boko Haram has succeeded in instilling fear and hatred among the people who have been living in peace and harmony for decades.

**Table 8: The activities of Boko Haram have led to Business ventures and shops to remain closed.**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	239	61.43%
Agree	100	25.70%
Disagree	30	7.71%
Strongly disagree	20	5.14%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 8 above shows that 239 respondents representing 61.43% strongly agree; 100 respondents representing 25.7% Agree; 30 respondents representing 7.71% disagree while 20 respondents representing 5.14% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the activities of Boko Haram have led to Business ventures and shops to remain closed.

**Table 9: The activities of Boko Haram have reduced investment and growth of business in the affected places without excluding government executed project.**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	199	51.2%
Agree	150	38.6%
Disagree	10	2.6%
Strongly disagree	30	7.7%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 9 above shows that 199 respondents representing 51.2% strongly agree; 150 respondents representing 38.6% Agree; 10 respondents representing 2.6% disagree while 30 respondents representing 7.7% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the activities of Boko Haram have reduced investment and growth of business in the affected places without excluding government executed project

**Table 10: The activities of Boko Haram have makes some Nigerian who are not from Boko Haram affected State to be avoiding affected State.**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	239	61.4%
Agree	100	25.7%
Disagree	30	7.7%
Strongly disagree	20	5.1%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 10 above shows that 239 respondents representing 61.4% strongly agree; 100 respondents representing 25.7% Agree; 30 respondents representing 7.7% disagree while 20 respondents representing 5.1% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the activities of Boko Haram have makes some Nigerian who are not from Boko-Haram affected State to be avoiding affected State

**Table 11: The social effect of Boko Haram activities is that it have made some Non -Muslim who have not be privilege to mingle with Muslim in their life to belief that all Muslim are fundamentalist**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	200	51.4%
Agree	139	35.7%
Disagree	20	5.1%
Strongly disagree	30	7.7%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 11 above shows that 200 respondents representing 51.4% strongly agree; 139 respondents representing 35.7% Agree; 20 respondents representing 5.1% disagree while 20 respondents representing 7.7% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that social effect of Boko Haram activities is that it have made some Non-Muslim who have not be privilege to mingle with Muslim in their life to belief that all Muslim are fundamentalist.

**Table 12: The insurgence of Boko Haram in state has drastically reduced government of the day's performance in the affected area.**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	199	51.2%
Agree	150	38.6%
Disagree	10	2.6%
Strongly disagree	30	7.7%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 12 above shows that 199 respondents representing 51.2% strongly agree; 150 respondents representing 38.6% Agree; 10 respondents representing 2.6% disagree while 30 respondents representing 7.7% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the activities of Boko Haram have reduced investment and growth of business in the affected places without excluding government executed project.

**Table 13: Insecurity in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, etc has cost the Nigerian economy N1.3trillion (\$6 billion) as a result of attacks by the Boko Haram tourism group.**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	230	58.1%
Agree	120	30.9%
Disagree	20	5.1%
Strongly disagree	19	4.9%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 13 above shows that 230 respondents representing 58.1% strongly agree; 120 respondents representing 30.9% Agree; 20 respondents representing 5.1% disagree while 19 respondents representing 4.9% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the insecurity in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, etc has cost the Nigerian economy N1.3trillion (\$6 billion) as a result of attacks by the Boko Haram tourism group.

**Table 14: Boko-Haram tourism group has affected people from perform their civic right in future election, especially those in Boron local government area.**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	200	51.4%
Agree	139	35.7%
Disagree	20	5.1%
Strongly disagree	30	7.7%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 14 above shows that 200 respondents representing 51.4% strongly agree; 139 respondents representing 35.7% Agree; 20 respondents representing 5.1% disagree while 30 respondents representing 7.7% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the Boko-Haram tourism group has affected people from perform their civic right in future election, especially those in Boron local government area.

**Table 15: The activities of Boko Haram has led to mass movement of residents who are from other States of the federation; out of the North Eastern part of the country**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	280	71.9%
Agree	80	20.6%
Disagree	20	5.1%
Strongly disagree	9	2.3%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 15 above shows that 280 respondents representing 71.9% strongly agree; 80 respondents representing 20.6% Agree; 20 respondents representing 5.1% disagree while 9 respondents representing 2.3% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the activities of Boko Haram has led to mass movement of residents who are from other States of the federation; out of the North Eastern part of the country.

**Table 16: Coalition of international forces could help them in addressing the problem of Boko Haram**

Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	280	71.9%
Agree	80	20.6%
Disagree	20	5.1%
Strongly disagree	9	2.3%
Total	389	100%

**Source:** Source: Field work survey, 2024

Table 16 above shows that 280 respondents representing 71.9% strongly agree; 80 respondents representing 20.6% Agree; 20 respondents representing 5.1% disagree while 9 respondents representing 2.3% strongly disagree. It can therefore, be understood that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the activities of Boko Haram have reduced investment and growth of business in the affected places without excluding government executed project

## Findings

1. The activities of Boko Haram in the Borno State hampered economic development in the area.
2. The activities of Boko Haram in the Borno State have crumbled political development of the area.
3. The activities of Boko Haram also affected in a negative way the social development of Borno State.

## Conclusion

From the various aspects of this work, this paper concludes that without calculating measure to check terrorism in Nigeria socio-economic development will continue to suffer. An overwhelming majority of problems identified in this study can be tackled, but only by a capable government that is seen by its citizens as legitimate and trustworthy. There is must that Nigeria's government can and must do to reduce alienations and build trust and legitimacy among its citizens particularly in the northern region and address other enablers of terrorism described in the study.

It is clear that terrorism has had drastic negative economic and social impact on the residents of North Eastern region as a whole. While majority of the residents are not responsible for the menace, the perception in Kenya has been that terrorism is mainly carried out by people of Somali decent who are natives of these regions. The consequence has been that people of North Eastern region have often faced prejudice and been associated with negative effects of terrorism.

The core problem is perceived government inability to provide basic socio economic indices to its citizen, the lack of this provides opportunities for non-state actors like Boko Haram to capture loyalties, hearts, and minds in pursuit of their radical vision of the future.

## Recommendations

1. Provision of job opportunity for the young ones: Unemployment is the primary target of every sensible nation's economic policy, but our policy makers seem quite content trumpeting our jobless growth. Nationally, at least one in every five able-bodied Nigerians willing and able to work has no job.
2. There should be public enlightenment so that terrorist will realized that they are agent of economic destruction
3. Laws that create financing of terrorism (FT) offenses should be enacted and freezing, seizure, and confiscation of the proceeds of crime and terrorist funding should be done.

## References

- Adebayo, A. A. (2013). Social factors affecting effective crime prevention and control in Nigeria. *International Journal of Applied Sociology*, 3(4); 71-75.
- Achumba, I.C. & Igbomereho, O.S. (2013). Security challenges in Nigeria and the implications for business activities and sustainable development, *Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development*, Vol. 4 No. 2, pp. 79-99.
- Anton M.P., (2011). Suicide terrorism in Nigeria: a look at the Boko Haram. Retrieved from: <http://www.consultancyafrica.com.index.php?> On October 22, 2012
- Anton, M. P., (2011). Suicide terrorism in Nigeria: A look at the Boko Haram. Retrieved from: <http://www.consultancyafrica.com/index.php?> on July 17, 2011
- Awake, S. (2008). When terrorism will end. June edition, ppl-6.

- Barga, T. (2012). Towards a theology of peace: A panacea to terrorism and violence. *Jos Studies*, Vol. 20, pp. 1-24.
- Davis, B. (1972). *Instability and political order: politics and crisis in Nigeria*, Ibadan: University Press.
- Dele, A., (2012). Fighting terrorism in Nigeria. *The Nation*, 01/08/2012.
- Dollard, J. et al (1939). *Frustration-Aggression*, New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Gurr, T. (1970), *Why Men Rebel*, Princeton: University Press.
- Igbuzor, S.L. (2011). Borno State ban motorcycle and commercial bikes. *Vanguard*, July, 6.
- Ismail, A. & Amjad, S. (2014). Determinants of terrorism in Pakistan: An empirical investigation, *Economic Modeling*, 37, pp. 320-331.
- Khan, A., Yusuf, Z. & Estrada, M. (2015). How terrorism affects the economic performance: The case of Pakistan, *International Journal of Methodology*, Vol. 49 No. 2.
- Malik, Z. & Zaman, K. (2013). Macroeconomic consequences of terrorism in an analysis of the macroeconomic impact of insecurity on Nigeria: A dynamic modeling approach, *Pakistan Journal of Policy Modeling*, 35, 1103-1123.
- Nwagboso, C.I. (2012). Security challenges and economy of the Nigerian State (2007-2011). *American International Journal of Contemporary Research* Vol. 2 No. 6; June 2012
- Nkwede, J.O. (2013). Democracy, terrorism and the paradox of insecurity vortex in Nigeria, *Global Journal of Human Social Science and Political Science*, Vol. 13 Issue 7, pp. 1-10.
- Nwanegbo, I. & Odigbo, G. (2013). The President signs the Anti-Terrorism Bill and 13 other Harmored Bill into Law. *The Vanguard*, 6<sup>th</sup> April.
- Oche, P.H. (2001). *Political violence and terrorism motifs and motivations*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Ogbodo, S.M. (2010). Environmental issues and Nigeria's Niger Delta crisis: Implications for sustainable development and global peace, *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable*, 12(2), 125-173.
- Okanya, D.S. (2009). *Political violence in Nigeria: The experience under the Second Republic*; New York: Free Press.
- Onoh, A.J. (2012). Political terrorism in Nigeria: Boko Haram – the People and the Government. Retrieved From: <http://www.ngex.com/news/public/article.php?>
- Psychwiki, F.E (2010). Frustration-Aggression Theory. Retrieved from: [http://www.psychwiki.com/wiki/Frustration-Aggression\\_Theory'Category.Concepts](http://www.psychwiki.com/wiki/Frustration-Aggression_Theory'Category.Concepts)
- Radu, M. (2001). The futility for root causes of terrorism. *American Diplomacy*, 27-5- 2001. Accessed From: <http://www.unc.edu/depts./diplomat/archives>
- Rourke, I. G. (2008). Boko Haram Leader Killed. *Daily trust*, July, 31.
- Shaw, J. S. (2012). Public Choice. The concise Encyclopedia of economics. Retrieved From: <http://www.ecolib.org/library.Enc/PublicChoice.html> on July 20, 2012.
- Shahbaz, M., Shabhir M.S., M.N Malik and M.E. Wolters (2013). An Analysis of a Causal Relationship

between Economic Growth and Terrorism in Pakistan, *Economic Modelling*, 35, 21-29.

Von. B.L. (1968). *General systems theory: Foundations, development, applications*. New York: George Braziller.